

Chapter 1

Class and Methods

Defining a function within a class is called a method. We can also create an object and call a method.

```
class Person:  
    def speak(self):  
        print("Hello!")  
  
p = Person()  
p.speak() # Output: Hello!
```

The init method is a special method that is called when an object is instantiated.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
    def speak(self):  
        print("Hello, my name is", self.name)  
  
p = Person("Alice")  
p.speak() # Output: Hello, my name is, Alice
```

Inheritance allows a class to inherit attributes and methods from another class.

Privacy of the class can be controlled by prefixing an attribute or method name with an underscore (_). This indicates that the attribute or method is intended for internal use only.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self._name = name # Private attribute  
    def _speak(self): # Private method  
        print("Hello, my name is", self._name)  
p = Person("Alice")  
p._speak() # Output: Hello, my name is, Alice
```